

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS

Acceleration Simulation Mode: A type of vehicle emissions test conducted with the test vehicle on a chassis dynamometer to simulate on-road acceleration operating conditions.

Administration Funds: State funds allocated to program support and outreach costs directly and indirectly associated with implementing the Moyer Program.

Agricultural Assistance Program: A program established by Section 39011.5 of the Health and Safety Code (H&SC) providing funds for new purchase, retrofit, repower, or add-on for previously unregulated agricultural equipment.

Agricultural Operations:

- (A) The growing or harvesting of crops from soil (including forest operations) and the raising of plants at wholesale nurseries, but not retail nurseries), or the raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, providing a livelihood, or conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution, or
- (B) Agricultural crop preparation services such as packinghouses, cotton gins, nut hullers and processors, dehydrators, and feed and grain mills. Agricultural crop preparation services include only the first processing after harvest, not subsequent processing, canning, or other similar activities. For forest operations, agricultural crop preparation services include milling, peeling, producing particleboard and medium density fiberboard, and producing woody landscape materials. A vehicle that is used by its owner for both agricultural and nonagricultural operations is considered to be a vehicle engaged in agricultural operations, only if over half of its annual operating hours are for agricultural operations.

Agricultural Tractor: Self-propelled agricultural vehicle having at least two axles and wheels, endless tracks, or a combination of wheels and endless tracks, particularly designed to pull, push, carry, or provide power to operate implements or pull agricultural trailers and implements, or any combination of these functions used for agricultural work (including forestry work), which may be provided with a load platform. Agricultural vehicles have a maximum design ground speed of not less than 6 km/h and may be equipped with one or more seats.

Air District or District: An air pollution control district or an air quality management district.

Air Pollution Control Officer: The air pollution control officer, executive director, executive officer or designee as determined by each air district.

Airport Ground Support Equipment: Any engine or motor-powered equipment used for service and support of aircraft operations. Airport ground support equipment (GSE) performs a variety of functions, including but not limited to: aircraft maintenance, pushing or towing aircraft, transporting cargo to and from aircraft, loading cargo, and baggage handling. GSE vehicles include equipment types such as baggage tugs, belt loaders, and cargo loaders.

Applicant Cost Share (ACS): The 15 percent or more of Moyer Eligible Cost (MEC) that is

paid by the applicant, except when waived for public entity applicants.

Articulated Tug Barge (ATB): A petrochemical tank barge that is mechanically linked with a paired tug that functions as a tug-barge combination.

Auxiliary Engine: An engine that is not the propulsion engine but for which the fuel, cooling, and/or exhaust systems are an integral part of the equipment or vehicle.

Auxiliary Power Unit: Any device that provides electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy to the primary diesel engine, truck cab, or sleeper berth as an alternative to idling the primary diesel engine.

Barge: A vessel having a flat-bottomed rectangular hull with sloping ends and built with or without a propulsion engine.

Baseline Technology: Engine technology applied under normal business practices, such as the existing engine in a vehicle or equipment for replacements, repowers, and retrofits.

Berth: A vessel's allotted place at a wharf, pier, or dock. This does not include anchorages, such as at the off-shore tanker terminal at El Segundo, or where passenger vessels tender at anchor, such as at Santa Barbara or Catalina.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): Is the Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategy (VDECS) and turnover requirements in CCR Title 13, Section 2449.1(b).

Bulk Vessel: A self-propelled ocean-going vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry unpackaged dry bulk cargo. A bulk vessel may use vessel-based or shore-based equipment for loading and discharging of cargo.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0: Screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. Includes identification of low income households and low income communities.

California's Goods Movement Trade Corridor: The entirety of the South Coast Air Basin, San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area, San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin, San Diego County air district, Imperial County air district, and Port Hueneme.

California ports (Ports): Any port or independent marine terminal in California that receives an ocean-going vessel, including:

1. Landlord ports where the port owns the wharves which it rents or leases to a terminal operator;
2. Operational ports where the port functions as a terminal operator; and
3. Independent marine terminals.

CARB Approved Emission Control Strategy (CAECS): A method of reducing emissions from an ocean-going vessel at berth to a satisfactory level for compliance with the Control Measure and is verified and approved by CARB.

Captive Attainment Area Fleet: A fleet or an identified subpart of the fleet (fleet portion, consistent with, California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2449(d)) in which all of the vehicles in the fleet or fleet portion operate exclusively within the following counties: Alpine, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Monterey, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tehama, and Yuba. A fleet or identified fleet portion that operates one or more vehicles outside the counties listed above is not a captive attainment area fleet.

Case-by-Case Determination: A process in which local air districts may request Moyer Program staff to review and approve a project that varies from the specific requirements of these Guidelines only if such approval will not adversely affect the achievement of real, surplus, quantifiable, enforceable and cost-effective emission reductions. See Chapter 3: Program Administration, Section W for additional information.

Certification: A finding by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) or the U.S. EPA that a mobile source or emissions control device has satisfied applicable criteria for specified air contaminants.

Certified Marine Engine: An engine that is certified by U.S. EPA as meeting the requirements of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 94 or Part 1042.

Certified Nonroad Engine: An engine that is certified by U.S. EPA as meeting the requirements of Title 13, CCR, Section 2423(b)(1)(A) or Title 40, CFR, Part 89 or Part 1039.

Charter Fishing Vessel: A vessel for hire by the general public, dedicated to the search for and collection of fish for the purpose of general consumption.

Class 1 Freight Railroad: As defined by the [Surface Transportation Board](#). As of January 2017, Union Pacific Railroad (UP), Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF), and their subsidiaries are the only Class 1 freight railroads operating in California.

Class 2 Freight Railroad: As defined by the [Surface Transportation Board](#). As of January 2017, Arizona and California Railroad, Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad are the only Class 2 freight railroads operating in California.

Class 3 Freight Railroad: As defined by the [Surface Transportation Board](#). Short-line railroads and military and industrial railroads are generally considered Class 3 freight railroads for the purposes of eligibility.

Clean Air Reporting Log (CARL): An on-line database tool maintained by CARB and used by air districts to track and report projects and funds under the Moyer Program.

Coast Guard Vessel: Any vessel or boat owned or operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, including, but not limited to, U.S. Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats that are used for law enforcement, defense operations, marine science, search and rescue missions, training missions, coastal surveillance, servicing aids to navigation, and marine environmental response.

Commercial Fishing Vessel: A vessel dedicated to the search for and collection of fish to be sold at market or directly to a purchaser.

Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel (also called "Charter Fishing Vessel" or "Sportfishing

Vessel): Any coastal or offshore vessel used for sportfishing, charter fishing, or any other type of fishing activity where individuals other than the owners or operators of the vessel are onboard the vessel to perform fishing activities in exchange for payment to the vessel owner/operator. Commercial passenger fishing vessels include vessels operated on both day and overnight trips, including trips that may traverse in and out of Regulated California Waters.

Commitment: Under Chapter 5, a program milestone in which Moyer Program funds have been designated or applied towards an eligible project approved by the air district board, district air pollution control officer, or other delegated authority.

Competitive Bidding Process: The process by which an applicant competitively selects infrastructure projects using two or more bids, or the process by which an air district competitively selects infrastructure projects. The air district's process, including selection criteria, must be outlined in the air district solicitation, and approved by the air district Board.

Compression Ignition Engine: An internal combustion engine with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical diesel combustion cycle. The regulation of power by controlling fuel supply in lieu of a throttle is indicative of a compression ignition engine.

Connector: A connector is what is plugged into a vehicle to charge it. Multiple connectors and connector types (such as CHAdeMO and CCS) can be available on one EVSE port, but only one vehicle will charge at a time.

Container Vessel: A self-propelled ocean-going vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry uniformly sized ocean freight containers.

Conversion of Existing Station: Infrastructure projects in which an existing fueling station (i.e., diesel, gasoline, or natural gas) is converted to a hydrogen fueling or battery charging station.

Cost-Effectiveness: A measure of the dollars provided to a project for each ton of covered emission reduction (H&SC Section 44275(a)(4)).

Cost-Effectiveness Limit: The maximum amount of funds the Moyer Program will pay per weighted ton of emission reductions, using the methodology in Appendix C.

Covered Emissions: Emissions of oxides of nitrogen, particular matter, and reactive organic gases from any covered source.

Covered Source: On-road vehicles, off-road non-recreational equipment and vehicles, locomotives, marine vessels, agricultural sources of air pollution as defined in Section 39011.5 and as determined by the State Board, other categories necessary for the State and air districts to meet air quality goals (H&SC Section 44275(a)(7)).

Crawler Tractor: A tracked off-road tractor equipped with a substantial metal plate, or blade, as opposed to a bucket on a loader. This equipment is commonly referred to as a track mounted bulldozer and is used to push large quantities of soil, sand, rubble, etc., during construction and mining work. The dozing power of the crawler tractor exceeds that of the

rubber tired dozer. A ripper, which is a claw-like device, may be attached to the back of a larger dozer.

Crew and Supply Vessel: A self-propelled vessel used for carrying personnel and/or supplies to and from off-shore and in-harbor locations (including, but not limited to, off-shore work platforms, construction sites, and other vessels).

Dedicated Emergency Use Vessel: A vessel that is used to perform fire suppression, police response or activities to protect public safety, or emergency rescue as its only specified vocation reported to CARB. Vessels performing training or certification for, or actual operations in, oil spill response are not dedicated emergency use vessels. Vessels operated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to enforce provisions of the California Fish and Game Code or implementing regulations are not dedicated emergency use vessels, even if they may be called upon to enforce other California laws. Vessels used to perform channel deepening, levee repair, and debris removal are not dedicated emergency use vessels.

Destruction of Engine and/or Equipment: To permanently destroy the engine and/or equipment using a method consistent with the air district's policies and procedures, where the engine and/or equipment are rendered useless and permanently disabled.

Deterioration: The increased exhaust emissions over time taking into account wear and tear on engines and emissions control devices.

Deterioration Life: A factor calculated from the period of time the engine has deteriorated, plus half the project life, used to estimate deterioration over the entire project life. $DL = \text{project starting year} - \text{engine model year} + (\text{project life} / 2)$.

Deterioration Product: The result of multiplying the deterioration rate, equipment activity, and the deterioration life for a technology.

Deterioration Rate (DR): Rates that estimate increased emissions of NO_x, ROG and PM from engine wear and tear and other variables that increase engine emissions over time. On-road deterioration rates are established by weight class and engine model year, based on values in CARB's on-road emission inventory model (EMFAC2021). Off-road deterioration rates are established by horsepower and either Tier or model year, based on values in CARB category specific inventory models.

DC Fast Charger: A unit for Direct-Current (DC) charging with a typical output from 50 kW or higher, using an off-board charger that connects directly to the vehicle's battery. Also called DC Level 1 and DC Level 2.

Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF): An emission control technology that reduces diesel PM emissions in engine exhaust gases by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration. On and after January 1, 2023, "DPF" means a CARB Level 3 Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategy (VDECS).

Disadvantage Communities: Priority population communities designated by CalEnviroScreen 4.0 census tracts and land. (SB535, DeLeon Chapter 830; Statutes of 2012)

DOORS Fleet ID Number: The number CARB assigns to each fleet when a fleet initially reports to CARB to identify the fleet.

Drayage Truck: Any in-use on-road vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) greater than 26,000 lbs. that is used for transporting cargo, such as containerized, bulk, or break-bulk goods that operates:

On, or transgresses through, California seaport or intermodal railyard property to load, unload, or transport cargo, including empty containers and chassis; or

Off seaport or intermodal railyard property to transport cargo or empty containers or chassis that originated from or is destined for a seaport or intermodal railyard property.

Drayage trucks are not vehicles operating off of seaport or intermodal railyard properties and transporting cargo that originated from a seaport or intermodal railyard property but was off-loaded from the equipment (e.g., a trailer or container) that transported the cargo from the originating seaport or intermodal railyard; or vehicles operating off of seaport or intermodal railyard properties and transporting cargo destined for a seaport or intermodal railyard but that will be subsequently transferred into or onto different equipment (e.g., a trailer or container) before being delivered to a seaport or intermodal railyard.

Dredge: A vessel designed to remove debris or earth from the bottom of waterways. Dredges may be built with or without a propulsion engine.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE): An electrical energy transfer device that conducts and regulates power from the electrical portal connection to the electrical vehicle inlet.

Emission Control System: Any device, system, or element of design that controls or reduces the emissions of regulated pollutants from a vehicle.

Emission Factor (EF): A category specific estimate of emissions per unit of activity. On-road emission factors are based on CARB mobile source emission inventory model (EMFAC2021) values. Off-road emission factors are based on values applied in CARB category specific inventory models.

Engine Tier: Engine "tier" refers to the emissions certification level of an engine.

Enterprise Operator: A person who conducts a voluntary accelerated vehicle retirement enterprise according to the Voluntary Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Regulation (California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2601 et seq.), purchases vehicles, arranges for a vehicle's permanent removal from operation, and receives any emission reduction credit generated.

Equipment Identification Number: A unique identification number assigned by CARB to each vehicle in an owner's fleet subject to this regulation. All reporting and recordkeeping will link vehicle data with this number.

Escort Tugboat: A tugboat with a primary vocation involving intercepting and escorting ATBs, or any ocean-going vessel entering or departing Regulated California Waters with the purpose of providing maneuvering or stopping assistance in case of loss of propulsion or steering power while in route to or departing from docks and terminals. Escort tugs will

typically work with ship-assist harbor tugs to dock or undock their escorted ATBs or ocean-going vessels. Escort tugs may also stay with ATBs or oceangoing tanker vessels while they are offloading or loading petrochemical products for fire suppression assistance or emergency undocking.

EVSE Port: An EVSE port provides power to charge only one vehicle at a time even though it may have multiple connectors. The unit that houses EVSE ports is sometimes called a charging post, which can have one or more EVSE ports.

Excavator: An engineering vehicle consisting of an upper carriage with hydraulically rotating upper deck (revolving 360°) and attachment, directly mounted to either a wheeled or crawler undercarriage. The front end of the excavator attachment consists either of a bucket, grapple, scrap shear, or another implement.

Excursion Vessel: A self-propelled vessel that transports passengers for purposes including, but not limited to: dinner cruises; harbor, lake, or river tours; scuba diving expeditions; and whale watching tours. Excursion vessels do not include crew and supply vessels, ferries, and recreational vessels.

Executed Contract: A legally binding contract signed by the local air district Air Pollution Control Officer, or other air district designated representative, and the grantee to fund an eligible engine, equipment, or vehicle project that will reduce covered emissions. An executed contract is a program milestone in which parties agree to meet the obligations within the contract by a specified date.

Executive Officer: The Executive Officer of CARB, or their designee.

Existing Combustion Lawn and Garden Equipment: A gasoline-fueled and operational lawn equipment owned and operated in California by the applicant.

Existing Lawn Mower: A gasoline-fueled, operational lawn mower owned and operated in California by the applicant.

Existing Station Upgrade: Improvements to a battery charging or hydrogen fueling station without increasing the output capacity.

Expansion to Existing Station: Infrastructure projects that increase the amount of fuel/energy throughput or capacity to fuel/charge equipment/vehicles at current hydrogen fueling and battery charging stations.

Expend: To make a full or partial payment of Moyer Program funds toward a project invoice for an eligible Moyer Program project.

Extended Warranty: Any warranty purchased to extend the time period for coverage in addition to the standard warranty provided by the manufacturer.

Family Emission Limit (FEL): An emission level declared by the manufacturer to serve in place of an otherwise applicable emission standard under a federal or State averaging, banking, and trading program.

Farm Equipment: As applied to off-road engines, includes equipment used in agricultural operations as defined in the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets (California

Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2449(c)(1)). As applied to portable and stationary engines, includes the agricultural sources defined in Health and Safety Code Section 39011.5.

Federal Funds: Awards of financial assistance to an individual or organization from the U.S. government to carry out a government-authorized purpose, and not provided as personal benefits or assistance from the government.

Ferry: Any self-propelled vessel or boat or owned, controlled, operated, or managed for public use in transportation of carrying passengers, property or vehicles on scheduled services.

Fleet Average Emission Level: The arithmetic mean of the combined hydrocarbon plus oxides of nitrogen emissions for each piece of applicable large spark-ignition engine powered equipment comprising an operator's fleet. For full definition, see California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2775.

Forest Operations:

Forest fire prevention activities performed by public agencies, including but not limited to construction and maintenance of roads, fuel breaks, firebreaks, and fire hazard abatement; or

Cutting or removal or both of timber, other solid wood products, including Christmas trees, and biomass from forestlands for commercial purposes, together with all the work incidental thereto, including but not limited to, construction and maintenance of roads, fuel breaks, firebreaks, stream crossings, landings, skid trails, beds for falling trees, fire hazard abatement, and site preparation that involves disturbance of soil or burning of vegetation following forest removal activities. Forest operations include the cutting or removal of trees, tops, limbs and or brush which is processed into lumber and other wood products, and or for landscaping materials, or biomass for electrical power generation. Forest operations do not include conversion of forestlands to other land uses such as residential or commercial developments.

Forklift: Electric Class 1 or 2 rider trucks or large spark-ignition engine powered Class 4, 5 or 6 rider trucks as defined by the Industrial Truck Association. Electric Class 3 trucks are not forklifts for the purposes of these Guidelines. More information can be found at the [Powered Industrial Trucks \(Forklift\) eTool](#) and the [Industrial Truck Association website](#).

Freight Locomotive: A locomotive that hauls freight as its primary function.

Fund: Means the Air Pollution Control Fund established pursuant to Section 43015. Section 43015 states the following:

1. The Air Pollution Control Fund is continued in existence in the State Treasury. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the money in the fund shall be available to the state board to carry out its duties and functions.
2. Projects using grants, loans, vouchers, or other incentives funded in part or whole by the Air Pollution Control Fund shall be conditioned on the

requirements of Chapter 3.6 (commencing with Section 39680) of Part 2, as applicable. The state board may include in an existing report its description of how projects funded by the Air Pollution Control Fund are implementing the labor standards described in Chapter 3.6 (commencing with Section 39680) of Part 2, as applicable.

Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions (FARMER) Program: Provides funding through local air districts for agricultural harvesting equipment, heavy-duty trucks, agricultural pump engines, tractors, and other equipment used in agricultural operations.

Funding Amount: The amount of funds dedicated to a contracted project for reporting purposes in CARL; this value may never exceed the grant amount.

Funding Cap: The maximum dollar amount or maximum percentage of Moyer or State funds that may be expended on a project, as specified by source category and limited by variables that include the contribution of other incentive programs, rules, regulations, and incremental cost.

Funding Target: The total funds required to meet a program milestone such as funds executed or liquidated during a funding cycle, for purposes of cumulative tracking and reporting. Funding targets consider regular Moyer Program funds, State Reserve funds, Rural District Assistance Program funds, Moyer voucher program funds, required match funds, interest funds, reallocated funds, recaptured funds, interest and salvage revenues, and other funds associated with the Moyer Program.

Funding Year: The designation given to each year that air districts are awarded Moyer Program funds. Moyer Program grant awards were first made in fiscal year 1998 to 1999; therefore, that year is designated as Year 1; fiscal year 1999 to 2000 is Year 2, etc. Each funding year is associated with set times for achieving program milestones such as contract execution, fund expenditure, and fund liquidation.

Funding Year Adjustment: An addition or subtraction to an air district's project and/or administrative fund amounts in one funding year to account for changes (e.g., recaptured funds, errors) in liquidated funds in an earlier funding year.

General Cargo Vessel: A self-propelled ocean-going vessel that may use vessel-based or shore-based equipment for loading and discharging of cargo and is constructed or adapted primarily to carry cargo that must be loaded individually, and that may or may not be in uniform-sized ocean freight containers.

Grant Amount: Contracted amount of Moyer funds for a project, which may not exceed the maximum dollar amount or maximum percentage of eligible cost specified by source category and project type.

Glider Kit: A replacement chassis and cab for on-road heavy-duty vehicles. Glider kits are identified with a vehicle identification number starting with the letters "GL".

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR): A value specified by the vehicle manufacturer as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle. Examples are shown in Table B-1.

Harbor Craft: (also called "Commercial Harbor Craft") Any private, commercial, government, or military marine vessel including, but not limited to, passenger ferries, excursion vessels, tugboats, ocean-going tugboats, towboats, push-boats, crew and supply vessels, work boats, pilot vessels, supply boats, fishing vessels, research vessels, United States Coast Guard vessels, hovercraft, emergency response harbor craft, and barge vessels that do not otherwise meet the definition of ocean-going vessels or recreational vessels.

Head End Power Unit: Most passenger locomotives are equipped with head end power (HEP) or hotel power, an onboard generator typically about a 500 horsepower that provides power to the passenger cars of the train for such functions as heating, lighting and air conditioning.

Heavy-Duty Vehicles (HDV): Trucks and buses in the weight classes shown in Table B- 1.

Table B-1

Heavy-Duty Vehicle Classification for Moyer Program On-Road Project

Vehicle Classification	GVWR
Light Heavy-Duty (LHD)	14,001 to 19,500 pounds
Medium Heavy-Duty (MHD)	19,501 to 33,000 pounds
Heavy Heavy-Duty (HHD)	Over 33,000 pounds

Home Port: The port in which a vessel is registered or permanently based.

Incremental Cost: The cost of the project less a baseline cost that would otherwise be incurred by the applicant in the normal course of business. Incremental costs may include added lease, energy, or fuel costs pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 44283 as well as incremental capital costs.

Interest Revenue: Interest generated from Moyer Program funds held by an air district in interest-bearing accounts. Interest earned on Moyer Program funds becomes Moyer Program funds.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) Number: An identification number made up of the three letters "IMO" followed by a unique seven-digit number assigned to vessels.

Industrial Tow Tractor: An electric or large spark-ignition engine-powered Class 6 truck as defined by the Industrial Truck Association. They are designed primarily to push or pull non-powered trucks, trailers, or other mobile loads.

Investor-Owned Utility: A business providing utility services such as electricity, natural gas, telephone, and water services, that is managed privately rather than as a function of a government or public cooperative. Examples are Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison, and Sempra Energy.

In-Use Marine Engine: A marine engine that is not a new marine engine.

Large Fleet: Under the In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, a fleet with a total maximum power greater than 5,000 horsepower. A fleet must meet large fleet requirements of this regulation if the total vehicles under common ownership or control would be defined as a large fleet. All fleets owned by the United States, the State of California, or agencies thereof (i.e., an agency in the judicial, legislative, or executive branch of the federal or state government) are considered as a unit whole and must meet the large fleet requirements of the In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation (California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2449). Under the Large Spark Ignition Engine Fleet Requirements Regulation, a large fleet is an operator's aggregated operations in California of 26 or more pieces of large spark-ignition equipment.

Lawn and Garden Equipment: Equipment used to maintain lawns and gardens. This equipment is generally, but not exclusively, powered by spark-ignition engines. This equipment is traditionally used in applications such as lawn mowers, edger's, trimmers, leaf blowers, and chainsaws. Equipment that does not fall into this category includes golf carts, specialty vehicles, generators, pumps, and other small utility equipment.

Lawn and Garden Exchange Event/Lawn Mower Exchange Event: An occasion where participants' existing gasoline lawn and garden equipment are exchanged for new cordless, zero-emission electric lawn garden equipment or vouchers for new, cordless, zero-emission electric lawn and garden equipment.

Lease-to-Own: Program funds are used to subsidize a leasing program where the lessee takes ownership of the vehicle at the end of the lease.

Level 2: Electric vehicle supply equipment for connection to an on-board vehicle charging system, with 208V-240V alternating-current (AC) charging up to 80 amps.

Line-Haul Locomotive: A locomotive powered by an engine or engines typically totaling 4,000 or more horsepower that transports goods between major urban centers.

Liquidate: To spend all moneys for a specified fiscal year to reimburse grantees for valid and eligible project invoices and air district administration costs. Payments withheld from the grantee by an air district until all contractual reporting requirements are met may be excluded from these amounts for the purposes of liquidation. (H&SC Section 44275(a)(12)). For a specific project, liquidation refers to all funded equipment as paid in full and operational.

Local Funds: Monies provided by any unit of local government including a publicly owned utility and Joint Powers Authority (JPA).

Low Income Communities and Low Income Households: Designated as priority populations. Census tract households that are either at or 80% percent of the statewide median income, or at or below the threshold designated as low income by California Department of Housing and Community Development (CHDC). (Assembly Bill 1550) (Gomez, Chapter 369, Statutes of 2016)

Match Funds: Funds under an air district's budget authority that will be applied towards eligible Moyer Program projects in accordance with the matching requirements of the

program. See Health and Safety Code Section 44287(e) and 44287.2(c).

Maximum Dollar Amount: The maximum amount of funds that may be expended on a project as specified by source category and project type, often to reflect incremental cost.

Maximum Grant Amount: The maximum amount of money a grantee is eligible to receive for a cost-effective Moyer Program project. The maximum grant amount for a project is the lowest of the three following values: (a) the grant amount at the cost-effectiveness limit; (b) the maximum percentage of eligible cost; or (c) any maximum dollar amount specified in the relevant source category chapter.

Maximum Percentage: The maximum percentage of eligible cost that may be expended on a project as specified by source category and project type, often to reflect incremental cost.

Medium Fleet. Under the In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, a fleet with total minimum power of greater than 2,500 horsepower and with a total maximum power less than or equal to 5,000 horsepower. Under the Large Spark Ignition Engine Fleet Requirements Regulation, an operator's aggregated operations in California of 4 to 25 pieces of large spark-ignition equipment.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A document recording the basic terms of a proposed transaction or setting forth the principles and guidelines under which parties will work together.

Minority group: A community or group of people that experience difficulties at accessing social and economic opportunities at a disproportional rate than other communities or group of people. These communities or groups of people can be made up of one or a combination of any ethnic, racial, social, religious or other backgrounds.

Mitigation Funds: Monies received for the compensation for the impacts to the environment from a proposed activity.

Mobile Cargo Handling Equipment: Any motorized vehicle used to handle cargo delivered by ship, train, or truck such as yard trucks, rubber tired gantry cranes, top picks, dozers, and excavators.

Model year: The same meaning as defined in title 13, CCR, Section 2421(a)(38).

Moyer Eligible Cost: Costs associated with projects that are eligible for reimbursement under the Moyer Program, prior to considering the cost-effectiveness limit or any project funding cap restrictions. This includes the sum of Moyer Paid Cost and Remaining Eligible Cost.

Moyer Ineligible Cost: Costs associated with a project that are not eligible under the Moyer Program guidelines but are eligible project costs under other funding sources.

Moyer Paid Cost: Project costs eligible under the Moyer Program and are to be paid by the Moyer Program. These costs are used to determine project cost-effectiveness, except in the case of infrastructure projects.

Moyer Program Funds: State funds awarded by CARB to local air districts to implement the Moyer Program, including project and administration funds, and interest revenue from the

awarded funds, and revenues from salvage of equipment scrapped under the program. Local funds that are under the air district's budget authority may also qualify as Moyer Program funds or match funds (see H&SC Section 44287(e)); however, certain limitations apply (see H&SC Section 44287(j)).

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory: Is a private-sector organization that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has recognized as meeting the legal requirements in 29 CFR 1910.7 to perform testing and certification of products using consensus-based test standards.

New Station: Construction of a new battery charging or hydrogen fueling station where there is currently no station.

Newly Acquired Harbor Craft: A harbor craft that was not owned or operated inside of Regulated California Waters prior to January 1, 2023.

Non-Forklift Fleet: Under the Large Spark Ignition Engine Fleet Requirements Regulation, an operator's aggregated operations in California of four or more sweeper/scrubbers, industrial tow tractors, or pieces of airport ground support equipment, alone or in combination.

Non-Moyer Funds: Project funds from sources other than the Moyer Program, Moyer match funds, and AB 923 \$2 DMV fees.

Ocean-going Tugboats or Towboats: Tugboats or towboats with a "registry" (foreign trade) endorsement on their United States (U.S.) Coast Guard certificates of documentation, or tugboats or towboats that are registered under the flag of a country other than the United States.

Ocean-going Vessel: A self-propelled commercial, government, or military vessel meeting any one of the following criteria: (A) a vessel greater than or equal to 400 feet in length overall (LOA) as defined in 50 CFR Section 679.2, as adopted June 19, 1996; (B) a vessel greater than or equal to 10,000 gross tons (GT ITC) per the convention measurement (international system) as defined in 46 CFR 69.51-.61, as adopted September 12, 1989; or (C) a vessel propelled by a marine compression-ignition engine with a per-cylinder displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters.

Off-Highway Tractors: Equipment that feature yoke hitches that oscillate four ways to reduce frame stresses. Rugged turn stops prevent excessive wagon rotation in either direction. The rear platform functions as a power train guard providing a safe, stable work area. (These are not off-highway trucks (e.g., articulated trucks or rigid haul trucks) which are bulk-handling machines, such as earthmovers or dump trucks, designed to operate on steep or rough terrain and not designed to drive on-highway.)

Off-Road Compression-Ignition Equipment: A piece of equipment that is powered by an off-road compression-ignition engine which is any internal combustion engine: in or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves as a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function and is primarily used off the highways (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers); or in or on a piece of equipment that is intended

to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or that, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform that is consistent with California Code of Regulations, title 13 Section 2421.

Off-Road Large Spark-ignition Engines or "LSI Engines": Any engine that produces a gross horsepower of 25 horsepower or greater (greater than 19 kilowatts for 2005 and later model years) or is designed (e.g., through fueling, engine calibrations, valve timing, engine speed modifications, etc.) to produce 25 horsepower or greater (greater than 19 kilowatts for 2005 and later model years). If an engine family has models at or above 25 horsepower (greater than 19 kilowatts) and models below 25 horsepower (at or below 19 kilowatts), only the models at or above 25 horsepower (above 19 kilowatts) would be considered LSI engines. The engine's operating characteristics are significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle with the engine's primary means of controlling power output being to limit the amount of air that is throttled into the combustion chamber of the engine. LSI engines or alternate fuel-powered LSI internal combustion engines are designed for powering, but not limited to powering, forklift trucks, sweepers, generators, and industrial equipment and other miscellaneous applications. All engines and equipment that fall within the scope of the preemption of Section 209(e)(1)(A) of the Federal Clean Air Act, as amended, and as defined by regulation of the Environmental Protection Agency, are specifically excluded from this category. Specifically excluded from this category are: 1) engines operated on or in any device used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks; 2) engines used to propel marine vessels; 3) internal combustion engines attached to a foundation at a location for at least 12 months; 4) off-road recreational vehicles and snowmobiles; and 5) stationary or transportable gas turbines for power generation.]

Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Equipment: Equipment that cannot be registered and driven safely on-road or was not designed to be driven on-road. Newer equipment uses engines certified to the off-road spark ignition engine standards. These engines may be designed to use gasoline fuel, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas, methanol fuel or a combination of these and are most commonly found in forklifts.

Off-Road Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV): Any off-highway motor vehicle that has all of the following features and characteristics: designed to travel on four or more wheels, having bench or bucket seating for two or more persons, having a steering wheel for steering control, designed for operation over rough terrain, having an internal combustion engine with a displacement less than or equal to one liter, having a maximum brake power less than or equal to 30 kilowatts, capable of speeds 25 miles per hour or more, and having either 1) a rear payload of 350 pounds or more, or 2) seating for six or more passengers.

On-road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Voucher Incentive Program (VIP): An air district incentive program using Moyer Program funds to provide a streamlined approach to replace older, high polluting heavy-duty vehicles or equipment with ZE vehicles providing early or extra emission reductions for small fleets of 10 or less vehicles. Funds for VIP projects are used to

reduce some of the costs associated with replacing a vehicle.

Operator: A person, corporation, public agency, or other entity that owns, operates or maintains a vehicle, equipment, or installation.

Other Applied Funds: Funds that are not local, State, or federal that are used to co-fund a Moyer eligible project.

Passenger Locomotive: A locomotive that hauls passengers as its primary function.

Penalty Funds: Funds paid to an enforcing entity as a result of enforcement action brought against a violator of a local, State or federal law, ordinance, regulation or rule.

Pilot Vessel: A vessel designed for, but not limited to, the transfer and transport of maritime pilots to and from oceangoing vessels while such vessels are underway.

Policies and Procedures: An air district manual for local implementation of the Moyer Program. For more information see Chapter 3, Section C.

Power Take-Off (PTO): A secondary engine shaft (or equivalent) that provides substantial auxiliary power for purposes unrelated to vehicle propulsion or normal vehicle accessories such as air conditioning, power steering, and basic electrical accessories. A typical PTO uses a secondary shaft on the engine to transmit power to a hydraulic pump that powers auxiliary equipment.

Powertrain (aka Zero-Emission Powertrain): The mechanism by which power is transmitted from an engine to a propeller or axle that it drives. The system is designed to propel the vehicle or equipment forward. Defined in California Code of Regulations title 13, Section 2166.1(w), "zero-emission powertrain" means an all-electric or hydrogen fuel-cell powertrain assembly, which includes (if applicable) the electric traction motor, system controller, generator, on-board charger, battery management system, thermal management systems, energy storage system (batteries, capacitors, and flywheels), inverter, fuel-cell stack, and the interface at which electrical power is converted to tractive mechanical power or vice-versa (in the case of a regenerative braking system), certified pursuant to the requirements in Section 1956 (a)(8).

Priority Population: Priority populations include disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, low-income households, and updates to the definition in accordance with the Funding Guidelines for Agencies that Administer California Climate Change Investments.

Program Milestone: A measure of progress toward meeting Moyer Program grant terms or statutory requirements. Examples are contract execution, liquidation and (in Chapter 5) commitment.

Project Life: The period for which the Moyer Program funds surplus emission reductions for a given project.

Project Funds: Moyer Program funds designated for eligible project costs to reduce covered emissions from covered sources.

Propulsion Engine: A marine engine that generates the power to propel a vessel through the water.

Publicly Accessible: An infrastructure project that is available to provide fuel or energy to all members of the general public with no physical access restrictions and no necessity to enter into a contract or sign release of liability.

Public Entity: The State of California, a public university or college, a county, city, district, public authority, public agency, public corporation, another State government, the federal government, or any other subdivision or agency of a state government or the federal government.

Public Fleets: Heavy-duty on-road diesel-fueled vehicles operated by a municipality. A municipality is a city, county, city and county, special district, or a public agency of the State of California, and any department, division, public corporation, or public agency of this State, or two or more entities acting jointly, or the duly constituted body of an Indian reservation or Rancheria.

Public Funds: Funds provided toward project costs by local, State or federal public entities, including grants, rebates and vouchers.

Push Boat: Any self-propelled vessel engaged in or intending to engage in the service of pulling, pushing, or hauling along side barges or other vessels, or any combination of pulling, pushing, or hauling along side barges or other vessels. "Push boats" is interchangeable with "towboats."

Rail Equipment: Non-locomotive equipment designed for use on tracks, such as on-rail vehicles, railcar movers, sweepers, and wheel cranes that have tires or mounted tracks. Equipment that replaces switcher locomotives are considered locomotives for the purposes of the Moyer Program.

Reallocation: A process for allocating mitigation funds and/or returned funds to eligible air districts. See Chapter 3, Section P for additional information.

Rebuilt/Remanufactured: Engines offered by the original engine manufacturer (OEM) or by a non-OEM rebuilder who demonstrates to CARB that the rebuilt engine and parts are functionally equivalent from an emissions and durability standpoint to the OEM engine and components being replaced.

Recaptured Funds: Project funds that are returned by a grantee to an air district or CARB because that grantee did not meet all its contractual obligations. Air districts must spend these funds on another project in a later funding year.

Reduced Technology: Newer technology that is used by the applicant to obtain surplus emission reductions.

Refrigerated Cargo Vessel (commonly known as "reefer"): A self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry refrigerated cargo. Refrigerated cargo vessels include vessels where the cargo may be stored in large, refrigerated rooms within the vessel or vessels that primarily carry refrigerated cargo containers.

Registered Historic Vessel: A vessel listed in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Section 470).

Regulated In-Use Vessel: A vessel that operates as one of the vessel categories subject to in-use engine standards in subsection Commercial Harbor Craft regulation, California Code of Regulations, title 17, Section 93118.5 (e)(6). On and after January 1, 2023, this applies to vessels subject to performance standards requirements in subsection Commercial Harbor Craft regulation, California Code of Regulations, title 17, Section 93118.5 (e)(12).

Remaining Eligible Cost: Project costs that are eligible under the Moyer Program but are to be paid by other sources of funding. Remaining eligible costs exist when the Moyer Paid Cost and Applicant Cost Share provide less than 100 percent of the Moyer Eligible Cost.

Remote Inspection or Virtual Inspection: A non-in-person inspection in which a grantee, dealer, or equivalent live streams a video inspection to the air district to verify that the vehicle/equipment and engine/powertrain is operational as required by the program guidelines. The grantee, dealer, or equivalent then subsequently submits to the air district required photographs that accurately represent the vehicle/equipment and engine/powertrain. The live video streaming must be done through an application (i.e. ZOOM, Microsoft Team, etc.) which is free and compatible with all operating systems of the air district that it is performed for.

Remotely Located: Agricultural engines located in a federal ambient air quality area that is designated as unclassifiable or attainment for all PM and ozone national ambient air quality standards and that are located more than one-half mile from any residential area, school, or hospital.

Replacement Electric Lawn and Garden Equipment: Cordless, zero-emission electric lawn and garden equipment.

Replacement Lawn Mower: A cordless, zero-emission electric lawn mower.

Repower: A repower is the replacement of the existing engine with an electric motor or a newer emission-certified engine instead of rebuilding the existing engine to its original specifications.

Research Vessel: All vessels subject to requirements of 46 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter U (October 1, 2012), incorporated herein by reference, plus any others that have highly advanced mobile research stations, and vessels that provide dedicated platforms from which explorers can deploy equipment, divers, or submersibles.

Retrofit: Modifications to the engine and fuel system so that the retrofitted engine does not have the same emissions specifications as the original engine, or the process of installing an CARB-verified emissions control system on an existing engine.

Returned Funds: Funds returned by an air district to CARB for reallocation because they are either not liquidated by the required funding year liquidation deadline, or are associated with an CARB Incentive Program Review mitigation measure.

Roll-on/Roll-off Vessel (commonly known as "ro-ro", "auto", or "vehicle carrier"): A self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry wheeled cargo that can be rolled on and off. Ro-ro vessels may carry exclusively automobiles (commonly known as a "pure car carrier") and/or a mixture of bulk equipment on wheels.

Rough Terrain Forklift: Class 7 forklifts powered by compression ignition engines and having pneumatic tires that handle uneven surfaces. This includes both straight-mast forklifts and extended-reach forklifts, also called telescopic forklifts or tele-handlers.

Rubber Tired Dozer: A wheeled off-road tractor equipped with a substantial metal plate, or blade as opposed to a bucket on a loader. This equipment is commonly referred to as a rubber tired bulldozer and is used to push large quantities of soil, sand, rubble or other materials during construction and mining work where the traction of a crawler tractor is not required. A ripper, which is a claw-like device, may be attached to the back of a larger dozer.

Rural District Assistance Program: An element of the Moyer Program in which air districts pool their project funds to streamline project outreach, solicitation, and review.

School Bus: Vehicles used for the express purpose of transporting students, kindergarten through grade 12, from home to school, school to home, and to any school sponsored activities.

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR): An emission control system that reduces NO_x emissions through the catalytic reduction of NO_x in diesel exhaust by injecting nitrogen-containing compounds, such as ammonia or urea, into the exhaust stream.

Service Provider: A company, factory, or repair shop/facility that provides installation, conversion, repairs, and maintenance services approved by a manufacturer. A service provider may be contracted with an air district to provide additional services that may be agreed upon, such as delivery of the baseline or replacement vehicle.

Shore Power: Electrical power being provided to the ship at berth by either the local utility or by distributed generation.

Ship-Assist Tugboat: A harbor tug having a primary vocation of assisting ATBs and ocean-going vessels while docking and undocking.

Short-Run Ferry: A vessel dedicated to providing regularly scheduled round-trip ferry service between two points whose straight-line distance apart is less than three nautical miles. Vessels that make multiple stops to load or unload passengers in a single round-trip, where half or more of the single trip lengths are less than three nautical miles, and the longest single trip length is less than six nautical miles, are considered short-run ferries. Vessels that provide ferry round-trip service between two points that are less than three nautical miles apart, but account for less than 20 percent of the service trips from one fleet or operator between those two points during a given calendar year, are not considered short-run ferries.

Short-Haul Trucks: Tractor, panel/step van, straight truck, refuse truck or 2b vehicle. Does not include any buses.

Skid Steer Loader: A very compact and maneuverable off-road tractor that uses a bucket on the end of movable arms to lift materials and move material such as dirt, debris, building materials, bulk goods, heavy objects, or snow removal. Unlike conventional loaders, the lift arms are alongside the driver with the pivot points behind the driver's shoulders. Skid steer

loaders are used in tight spaces and can be equipped with a variety of attachments, such as a hammer, augur, trencher, forklift and other attachments (never greater than 120 horsepower (hp), predominantly 40-75 hp. Skid Steer loaders are often utilized to excavate swimming pools and in landscaping residential backyards.

Slip: Means the same as “berth.”

Small Fleet: In the on-road sector, a fleet size of three or fewer vehicles as defined in the California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2025(d)(31)(G). Under the In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, a fleet with a total maximum power of less than or equal to 2,500 horsepower that is owned by a business, non-profit organization, or local municipality; or a local municipality fleet in a low population county irrespective of total maximum power; or a non-profit training center irrespective of total maximum power. Under the Large Spark Ignition Engine Fleet Requirements Regulation, an operator’s aggregated operations in California of 1 to 3 forklifts and/or 1 to 3 pieces of non-forklift equipment.

Smog Check: the motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program established by California Health and Safety Code Section 44000, et seq.

Solid Waste Collection Vehicle (SWCV): Diesel-fueled vehicles greater than 14,000 pounds GVWR with model year 1960 through 2006 engines used to collect residential and commercial solid waste.

Spark Ignition: A gasoline-fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to a combustion cycle.

State Funds: Funds provided by a State agency for the purpose of co-funding projects under the Moyer Program. State agencies include every State office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, the University of California, and the California State University.

State Implementation Plan: Under the Clean Air Act, the plan submitted by a state that demonstrates attainment or maintenance of an air quality standard through implementation of specified control measures.

Stationary CI Engines: A CI engine that is designed to stay in one location, or remains in one location. A CI engine is stationary if any of the following are true: (A) the engine or its replacement is attached to a foundation, or if not so attached, resides at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months. Any engine such as backup or standby engines, that replaces an engine at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine(s) being replaced, shall be included in calculating the consecutive time period. The cumulative time of all engine(s), including the time between the removal of the original engine(s) and installation of the replacement engine(s), will be counted toward the consecutive time period; or (B) the engine remains or will reside at a location for less than 12 consecutive months if the engine is located at a seasonal source and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source, where a seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (at least two years) and that operates at that single location at least three months each year; or (C) the engine is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the 12 month residence time

requirement. The period during which the engine is maintained at a storage facility shall be excluded from the residency time determination.

Supplemental Environmental Project: An environmentally beneficial project that a violator subject to an enforcement action voluntarily agrees to undertake in a settlement action to offset a portion of an administrative or civil penalty.

Supply Vessel: a self-propelled vessel used for carrying crew and supplies to and from off-shore and in-harbor locations including, but not limited to, off-shore work platforms, construction sites, islands, and other vessels.

Sweeper/Scrubber: A large spark-ignition engine-powered piece of industrial floor cleaning equipment designed to brush and vacuum up small debris and litter and then scrub and squeegee the floor.

Switch Locomotive: A locomotive powered by an engine or engines typically totaling less than 2,300 total horsepower and used to separate and move railcars from track to track or transfer cars to and from regional carriers. All Class 3 railroad locomotives - including all short-line and military and industrial locomotives - are considered switch locomotives for the purposes of the Moyer Program eligibility.

Tank Barge: A non-self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry, or that carries, oil, petrochemicals, sewage, or other noxious liquid substances hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue. Tank barges also include both petrochemical tank barges and barges carrying gaseous or liquid fuels, such as those performing fuel bunkering services.

Tank Vessel/Tanker: A self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue.

Tier 0 engine: An engine not subject to the requirements in title 13, CCR, Section 2423; Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 89; or Title 40, CFR, Part 1039.

Tier 1, 2, and 3 Engines: Engines that are subject to California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2423(b)(1)(A) and/or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 89.112(a). This also includes engines certified under the averaging, banking, and trading program with respect to the Tier 1, 2, and 3 Family Emission Limits (FEL) listed in California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2423(b)(2)(A) and/or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 89.112(d).

Tier 4 Engine: Engines that are subject to interim or final after-treatment based Tier 4 emission standards in California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2423(b)(1)(B) and/or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 1039.101. This also includes engines certified under the averaging, banking, and trading program with respect to the Tier 4 FEL listed in California Code of Regulations, title 13, Section 2423(b)(2)(B) and/or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 1039.101. For locomotives, the term refers to the Tier 4 (2015 engine model year) emission standards in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, Part 1033.

Tier 1 Marine Engine Emission Standards (Tier 1 Marine Standards): The U.S. EPA marine engine Tier 1 emission standards, as promulgated by U.S. EPA and set forth in "Control of

Emissions of Air Pollution from New Marine Compression-Ignition Engines at or Above 37 kW” (64 Federal Register (FR) 73299-73373, December 29, 1999)(40 CFR Part 94), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. In the event of a conflict between a Tier 1 marine standard in this section and its corresponding standard in 40 CFR Part 94, the standard in 40 CFR Part 94 controls.

Tier 2 Marine Engine Emission Standards (Tier 2 Marine Standards): The U.S. EPA marine engine Tier 2 emission standards, as promulgated by U.S. EPA and set forth in “Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from New Marine Compression-Ignition Engines at or Above 37 kW” (64 FR 73299-73373, December 29, 1999) (40 CFR Part 94), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. In the event of a conflict between a Tier 2 marine standard in this section and its corresponding standard in 40 CFR Part 94, the standard in 40 CFR Part 94 controls.

Tier 3 Marine Engine Emission Standards (Tier 3 Marine Standards): The U.S. EPA marine engine Tier 3 emission standards, as promulgated by U.S. EPA and set forth in “Final Rule: Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from Locomotive and Marine Compression-Ignition Engines Less Than 30 Liters Per Cylinder” (73 FR 25245 et seq., May 6, 2008) (40 CFR Part 1042), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. The standards from 40 CFR Part 1042 are summarized in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5. In the event of a conflict between a Tier 3 marine standard in this section and its corresponding standard in 40 CFR Part 1042, the standard in 40 CFR Part 1042 controls. [Note: No Tier 3 marine standards apply for commercial Category 1 engines at or above 3700 kW. See “Tier 4 Marine Engine Emission Standards” for the standards that apply to these engines.

Tier 4 Marine Engine Emission Standards (Tier 4 Marine Standards): The U.S. EPA marine engine Tier 4 emission standards, as promulgated by U.S. EPA and set forth in “Final Rule: Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from Locomotive and Marine Compression-Ignition Engines Less Than 30 Liters Per Cylinder” (73 FR 25245 et seq., May 6, 2008) (40 CFR Part 1042), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Table 6 summarizes the Tier 4 marine standards from 40 CFR Part 1042. In the event of a conflict between a Tier 4 marine standard in this section and its corresponding standard in 40 CFR Part 1042, the marine standard in 40 CFR Part 1042 control.

Total Project Cost: The Moyer Eligible Cost and the Moyer Ineligible Cost for vehicles, equipment, engines, accessories, installation and infrastructure within a single Moyer Program project. An applicant may not accept grant funds from all sources that exceed 100 percent of total project cost excluding the Applicant Cost-Share.

Tow Boat: Any self-propelled vessel engaged in or intending to engage in the service of pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside barges or other vessels, or any combination of pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside barges or other vessels.

Transit Agency: An entity (local, public, or private) responsible for administering and managing transit activities and services, including service vehicles, tow trucks, dial-a-ride buses, paratransit buses, charter buses, and commuter service buses operated during peak commute hours with ten or fewer stops per day.

Transit Fleet Vehicle: On-road vehicles operated by a public transit agency, less than 35 feet in length and 33,000 GVWR, but greater than 8,500 GVWR, powered by heavy-duty engines fueled by diesel or alternative fuel; including service vehicles, tow trucks, dial-a-ride buses, paratransit buses, charter buses, and commuter service buses operated during peak commute hours with ten or fewer stops per day.

Transport Refrigeration Unit (TRU): A refrigeration system powered by an internal combustion engine designed to control the environment of temperature sensitive products transported in trucks and refrigerated trailers. TRUs may be capable of both cooling and heating.

Truck Stop Electrification: The installation at a truck stop of electric power infrastructure and/or external systems that provide heating, cooling, and other energy needs for trucks.

Tug Boat: Any self-propelled vessel engaged in, or intending to engage in, the service of pulling, pushing, maneuvering, berthing, or hauling alongside other vessels, or any combination of pulling, pushing, maneuvering, berthing or hauling alongside such vessels in harbors, over the open seas, or through rivers and canals. Tug boats generally can be divided into three groups: harbor or short-haul tugboats, ocean-going or long-haul tugboats, and barge tugboats. "Tug boat" is interchangeable with "tow boat" and "push boat" when the vessel is used in conjunction with barges.

Turnover: Retiring a vehicle, designating a vehicle as a permanent low-use vehicle, repowering a vehicle with a higher tier engine, or rebuilding the engine to a more stringent emissions configuration. Rented or leased vehicles that are returned to a rental or leasing company do not count as turnover for the lessee. Similarly, vehicles leased or rented out by a rental or leasing company do not count as turnover for the rental or leasing company.

Unique Identifier: Is an identifier that is guaranteed to be unique among all identifiers used for those objects and for a specific purpose, for example serial.

Uncontrolled Large Spark-Ignition Engines: Means pre-2001 uncertified engines and 2001-2003 certified "non-compliant" large spark-ignition engines.

Urban Bus: A passenger carrying vehicle owned or operated by a public transit agency, powered by a heavy-duty engine, or of a type normally powered by a heavy-duty engine, intended primarily for intra-city operation. The buses are generally greater than 35 feet, and or greater than 33,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating.

Utility: A privately-owned company that provides the same or similar service for water, natural gas, and electricity as a public utility operated by a municipality.

Voluntary Accelerated Vehicle Retirement Enterprise (VAVR): a privately owned and/or operated business by an enterprise operator.

Verification: A determination by CARB or the U.S. EPA that a diesel emission control strategy meets specified requirements, based on both data submitted and engineering judgement.

Vessel or Marine Vessel: Any tugboat, tanker, freighter, passenger ship, barge, or other boat, ship, or watercraft, except those used primarily for recreation.

Violator: An individual, company, or entity responsible for a violation of an environmental law, regulation or rule.

Voucher Incentive Program (VIP): An air district incentive program using Moyer Program funds to provide a streamlined approach to replace or retrofit older, high-polluting heavy-duty vehicles or equipment with cleaner-than-required vehicles or equipment providing early or extra emission reductions. Funds for VIP projects are used to reduce some of the costs associated with replacing or retrofitting a vehicle.

Water Taxi: A ferry, including U.S. Coast Guard uninspected passenger vessels carrying six or fewer passengers for hire and U.S. Coast Guard inspected passenger vessels carrying seven or more passengers for hire, that transits paying passengers to any destination rather than operating over a fixed route and schedule.

Work Boat: A self-propelled vessel that is used to perform duties such as fire/rescue, law enforcement, hydrographic surveys, spill/response, research, training, and construction.

Workover Rig: Mobile self-propelled rigs used to perform one or more remedial operations on an existing well. The primary function of a workover rig is to act as a hoist so that pipe, sucker rods and down-hole equipment can be run into and out of a well. Operations include deepening, plugging back, or pulling and resetting liners, usually on a producing oil or gas well to try to restore or increase the well's production.

Zero-Emission: A propulsion system or auxiliary power system that generates no tailpipe exhaust emissions other than water vapor or diatomic nitrogen from the onboard source(s) of power. This includes vessels utilizing a zero-emission propulsion and auxiliary power system.

Zero-Emission and Advanced Technology (ZEAT): Includes zero-emission capable hybrid vessels and zero-emission vessels.

Zero-Emission Capable Hybrid Vessel: A commercial harbor craft utilizing a hybrid power system with two or more onboard power sources, one or more of which is approved by CARB's E.O. to be capable of providing a minimum of 30 percent of vessel power required for main propulsion and auxiliary power operation with zero tailpipe emissions when averaged over a calendar year.

Zero-Emission Equipment: Equipment that produces zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) or greenhouse gas under any and all possible operational modes and conditions.

Zero-Emission Infrastructure: Installed dockside infrastructure necessary to support operation of a ZEAT vessel. For example, charging equipment for propulsion system batteries, on-dock hydrogen storage tanks, and fueling infrastructure.

Zero-Emission Powertrain (ZE Powertrain): Defined in title 13, California Code of Regulations, Section 1956.8(j)(27) as an all-electric or hydrogen fuel-cell powertrain assembly, which includes (if applicable) the electric traction motor, system controller, generator, on-board

charger, battery management system, thermal management systems, energy storage system (batteries, capacitors, and flywheels), inverter, fuel-cell stack, and the interface at which electrical power is converted to tractive mechanical power or vice-versa (in the case of a regenerative braking system), certified pursuant to the requirements in title 13, California Code of Regulations, Section 1956.8(a)(8).

Zero-Emission Truck TRU (ZE Truck TRU): A truck refrigeration system whose operation results in zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) or GHG under any possible operational modes or conditions. The ZE truck TRU may draw power from the truck or stored energy source that is recharged by the truck only if the truck produces zero exhaust emissions while operating. The stored energy source may not be recharged by a combustion ignition (CI) engine coupled to a generator as a source of electricity. Weight of the stored energy source does not alone qualify as “a decrease in fuel efficiency.” For example, a ZE truck TRU on a diesel-powered truck may draw power from a battery that in turn is charged by a solar cell so long as the ZE truck TRU does not also draw power from the truck’s internal combustion engine.

Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZE Vehicle): An on-road vehicle with a zero-emission powertrain that produces zero exhaust emissions of any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) or greenhouse gas under any possible operational modes or conditions.